

Weather Key Element to Planning

Story by
Capt. Stacy Ouellette
 8th U.S. Army Public Affairs Office

When planning for a mission, critical details are key - the number of personnel available, the status of equipment and intelligence. Another important factor is the weather forecast.

U.S. Air Force Lt. Col. Porfirio Munoz, 607th Weather Squadron, 7th U.S. Air Force serves as the 8th U.S. Army staff weather officer for the Ulchi Focus Lens exercise. He and his staff provide weather forecasts across the Peninsula.

“Our primary duty is to provide current and forecasted weather information for the 8th U.S. Army staff and MSCs (Major Subordinate Commands) without dedicated weather personnel,” said Munoz.

“We provide a situational awareness of how weather will impact operations and planning. We coordinate with Combined Forces Command Weather Team and other component teams at our theater weather synchronization conference so there’s one consistent forecast across for the entire KTO (Korean Theatre of Operation),” said Munoz.

Air Force Capt. Charles Percy,

607th Weather Squadron chief of training and operations chose the field of weather forecasting due to his interest in science. With a little over a year of service in Korea, this is his second UFL exercise.

“I want to make sure that everyone is trained to forecast weather in Korea and conduct our wartime mission. I also supervise weather personnel at K-16, who work with Army aviation assets. Weather is an important part of all missions,” Percy said.

“When the wind is light enough, it’s hard to dissipate enemy chemicals. They’ll stay around longer than usual and this obviously has an impact on the mission,” Percy said.

Developing the forecast for Korea takes the effort of all weather forecasters on the Peninsula. Each contributes his predictions for his covered areas and this data is coordinated with a neutral hub. From there, the information is combined and the big picture forecast is developed.

“In planning, the command is looking at moving personnel and equipment. If a specific weather event or a change in seasonal conditions occurs, we want to ensure the staff is

aware so it can mitigate the impacts or reduce the risks,” said Munoz.

This is the fourth time Sgt. 1st Class Dave Hunter, 8th U.S. Army, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear section has been at UFL. He understands the importance of how the weather forecast affects planning. His section advises the commanders on CBRN.

“They provide us with the most accurate weather forecast. Keeping up with the constant changes in the weather is a large part of our job. The weather impacts how chemicals can affect our units. North Korea has a large chemical, biological stockpile. The threat is viable for this part of the world,” Hunter said.

“The weather touches everything the command does. We not only want to know the weather forecast, but understand how the forecast will impact operations, and then inform the right personnel,” Munoz said.

Weather in Daegu

AUG 30

High T Low T
83 F 69 F
28 C 21 C

AUG 31

High T Low T
84 F 68 F
29 C 20 C

SEP 1

High T Low T
86 F 68 F
30 C 21 C

Don't Forget to Salute

By Pfc. Fay Jakymec

When units are in the field, Soldiers tend to become distracted and sometimes get relaxed when it comes to their military bearing. The salute is one of those military courtesies that it is very easy to let slip.

Per Army regulation 600-25, it is standard Army protocol to render a hand salute when encountering a higher ranking officer.

According to the website <http://www.dirauxwest.org/saluting.html>, the modern-day salute began in Middle Ages when knights saluted each other by raising the visors of their helmets with their right hands to show that they meant the other person no harm.

In contemporary times, it is a way for lower ranking Soldiers to show respect to those above them.

While in the field, Soldiers are required to present arms while carrying their rifle, if it is not locked and loaded. Recent guidance from the command in charge of the exercise dictates that Soldiers carrying a rifle locked and loaded should not present arms, but should instead render the greeting of the day.

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Dinner- 1630-2000

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KOREAN TONGUE

By Pvt. Nam, Jin-yung / KATUSA

#Essential Expressions

Birthday Party!

A: Happy birthday to you! Thank you for inviting me!

A: Saeng – Il – Chook – Kah – Hae – Yo! Choh – Dae – Hae – Juh – Suh – Goh – Mah – Wuh – Yo!

B: You're welcome! Come on in!

B: Chuhn – Mahn – Hae – Yo! Uh – Suh – Deul – Uh – Wah – Yo!

A: I've got a present for you.

A: Suhn – Mool – Im – Nee – Dah.

B: Thank you very much!

B: Mae – Woo – Gahm – Sah – Hahm – Nee – Dah!

#Military Term

Rank

Forward, march! : Ahp – Peu – Roh – Gah!

Column right, march! : Jool – Jool – Ee – Woo – Roh – Gah!

Column left, march! : Jool – Jool – Ee – Jah – Roh – Gah!

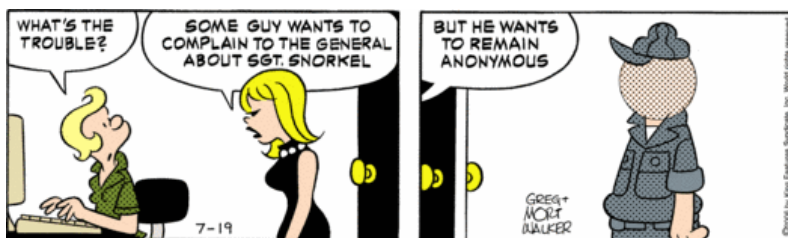
Right flank, march! : Woo – Hyang – Ahp – Peu – Roh – Gah!

Left flank, march! : Jah – Hyang – Ahp – Peu – Roh – Gah!

To the rear, march! : Dwi – Roh – Dohl – Ah – Gah!

Mark time, march! : Jae – Jah – Ree – Guhl – Uh – Gah!

Group, Halt! : Jae – Jah – Ree – Ae – Suh!



The voice of the Warriors

By Pvt. Kim, Jae-hwan and Pvt. Suk, Sang-hoon / KATUSA

< Question >

*What do you want to say to your coworkers?
(whatever you want to tell them)*



Maj. Martha VanDriel
Chief, Army Strategic Deployment
G5, 8th U.S. Army



Sgt. Adriana L. Phillips
NCOIC, Knowledge Management
G3, 8th U.S. Army



Pfc. Lois Perez-Jara
Geo Spatial Analyst
8th Planning & Control, 70th Hawaii



Cpl. Jo, Joo-young
Secretary of Battalion Commander
USATC-K Command Group

"8th Army G5 Plans is the center of gravity for 8th Army! You Rock!"

"Thank God. Ulchi Focus Lens is almost over and we won!!!"

"This has been a great first temporary duty and learning experience."

"Did you have fun in Seoul? I had a 'really' good time in CP OSCAR."

SAFETY IN THE FIELD

Story by

Pfc. Fay Jakymec

8th U.S. Army Public Affairs Office

Hwarang staff writer

Spending time in the field is a valuable training tool that allows Soldiers to learn the skills of their trade in an environment similar to one they might face in a real world situation. Once Soldiers leave the controlled environment of their post for the field however, they become susceptible to more illnesses such as parasitic infections and injuries such as frostbite or heatstroke.

There are a number of steps that a unit can take to avert possible injuries or illness in the field.

“One of the most important ways that units can prevent problems in the field is to perform proper PCIs prior to departure. Some of these considerations include making sure the water buffalos were inspected, uniforms treated, base camp assessment performed, plenty of potable water will be available, proper spacing of cots, proper number and spacing of waste disposal facilities/latrines, plenty of changes of clean clothes/personal hygiene items and hot/cold weather injury prevention

classes conducted,” said Sgt. 1st Class Holly Harrison, 5th Medical Detachment, 18th Medical Command, preventative medicine.

According to Field Manual 21-10 Field Hygiene and Sanitation, in every conflict the United States has been involved in, only 20 percent of all hospital admissions have been from combat injuries. The other 80 percent have been from disease and non battle injury.

Soldiers are more exposed to heat or cold injuries, depending on the time of year due to the exposure of the elements and also are more exposed to illnesses whether from contamination from human wastes, contaminated food, close proximity to another infected Soldier, or from being bitten by an insect.

In order to lessen the affects that being in the field can have on a Soldier’s body the Soldier can use bug spray and blouse the uniform pants and that will reduce the possibility of mosquito and tick bites. (FM 2-14)

Drinking water that has not been treated can also cause serious health problems such as diarrhea, nausea, and parasitic infections. Only drink water that is potable, do not drink water straight from streams, rivers, or lakes.

A major reason for illnesses in the field is not properly disposing of wastes.

If proper latrines are not available, Soldiers need to make sure they do construct the right facilities and should be as far away from sleeping and eating areas as possible. (FM 3-25)

It is also important that Soldiers wash despite the fact that there may be a lack of water for cleaning purposes. Baby wipes and hand sanitizer can make up for the lack of water.

All rations need to be eaten. Meals Ready to Eat are specifically designed to provide Soldiers with the amount of calories they need to maintain their energy. (FM 2-4)

A field sanitation team is an important part of making sure that all of these preventive measures are taken.

“The purpose of a field sanitation team is to have members of a unit dedicated to aiding the commander by protecting the health of the command. They advise and assist the commander in the duties essential to reducing disease and non-battle injury rates, which is the leading cause of combat ineffectiveness,” said Harrison.

By educating Soldiers through the field sanitation team, and Soldiers’ following the instructions they should use their time in the field effectively.